



WHY THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY DOES NOT INCREASE MORE RAPIDLY

The most destructive of the many enemies of the cabbage and related crops in the United States is the cabbage fly (*Poncia rapae*) which is shown above in the act of laying an egg on a cabbage leaf. The green worm which hatches this egg is shown in the second photograph; sometimes it is not discovered until the cabbage reaches the dinner ta-

1885 an ichneumon fly (*Apanteles glomeratus*) was imported from Europe to keep the cabbage worm in check. It lays its eggs in the body of the cabbage worm; the larvae which hatch from these eggs make a meal on the worm and then cut their way out and spin yellow cocoons beside his dead body. The number of cocoons shown in the photograph illustrates what a small chance the cabbage worm has of surviving this parasite. It is interesting to note that the parasite is in turn preyed upon by a superparasite, a little chalcis fly, "and so on down, ad infinitum," no doubt. If a cabbage grower finds cocoons of the ichneumon fly, he should put them in a box and put with them all the cabbage worms he can collect. He will thus aid the parasite to propagate, and get a good stock established in his garden. Copyrighted photographs by Brown and Dawson. (Figs. 12 and 13.)

